HOPEFUL OF THE TREATY

THE ADMINISTRATION BELIEVES IT

The Feeling That It Was Defeated Changed by the Attitude Assumed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee - The Treaty Referred to a Sub-Committee That Will Report in Favor of Ratifica-WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- For the first time in twenty-four hours the Administration is hopeul to-night that the Hay-Pauncefote substi-

tote for the material article of the Claytonniwer treaty has a chance of success in the senate. In the earlier hours of the day this hope, which was supreme in the first flush of the Administration conceived to great diplomatic victory, had been practically abandoned by the officials of the Government. No attempt was to deny this morning that the Executive authorities regarded the new treaty as dead and it was even admitted frankly in influential quarters that the earnest efforts of many years had come to nothing just at the time when they were regarded as sure Senators who talked with the President in the forenoon had given him anything except encouragement as to the prospeets of the agreement in the Senate, and there ras no reason to doubt the honesty of the views expressed by these men at the White that it could never be ratified in its present shape.

heard that the chances for the treaty had been asiderably improved since the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations There is no doubt that the legislative advo cates of the treaty feel that they have been strengthened. Their feeling and that of the Administration is apparently attributable solely to the attitude assumed by the Foreign Relations Committee at its session to-day but nobody appears able to explain why the negative action of the committee in following the usual custom of referring the treaty to a sub-committee for examination and report should be accepted as favorable to the treaty. I aquestionably, Sanator Morgan of Alabama, the most ardear advocate of an isthmian canal in Congress, made an effective explanation to his fellow committeemen strongly some of those who, while heartily in favor of the Canal scheme, are opposed to the surronder of controlling rights by the United mattee room, bewever, to justify the relation which the advocates and defenders of the treaty feel to-night. Certainly, it is going a long way to say that a measure which was admittedly defeated this morning is certain o success this evening because one of its advocates made a favorable impression on a hand

ful of fellow Senators.

It was developed at the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations that Senator Morgan did not demand immediate action on the treaty. He showed a willingness to have it lie over for a time, and from answers which he puade to questions some of the Senators present obtained the impression that he might find tradvisible to call up the Canal Construction bill for consideration in advance of action by he Senate on the treaty. If such a course is contemplated by Mr. Morgan, it may be attributed as much to fondness for his pet measure as to skepticism over the chances of he treaty's ratification. When it was pointed at to Mr. Morgan in the committee that the distance of his canal bill would be practically sourced by favorable prior action on the reaty, he expressed the opinion that the bill and the first claim to consideration and should taken up without regard to the pendency of he diplomatic arrangement.

be taken up without regard to the pendency of the diplomatic arrangement.

The committee was in session about an hour and a half and most of the time was taken up by Mr. Morgan in explaining the provisions of the treaty and the reasons for their incorporation. Although a bemoerat, Mr. Morgan was recognized in what he said as the spokesman of the Alministration. He maintained that the neutralization of the canal was necessary to secure the abrogation of the Clayton - Bulwer treaty, and contended that neutralization did not weaken the value of the canal to the United States in time of war. He said that this our interests in the West Indies and the aquirement of a value of the canal to the United States in time of war. He said that with our interests in the West Indies and the aquignment of a couling station in the Galagagos Islands, something he confidently expected, American warshing the confidently expected, American warshing he confidently expected, American warshing would be constantly passing through the constantly pas

tee, endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Morgan concerning the neutrality, guaranteed not only by the United States and Great Britain, but by the maritime nations of the world, would prove the best protection to American interests and the protection of the canal itself. There was no further discussion and the committee agreed to follow the usual course of referring the treaty to a sub-committee. Messrs, Davis, Lodge and Morgan were appointed members of the sub-committee, and it is expected that they will report to the full committee at the next meeting day. That a favorable report on the treaty will be made is assured by the fact that all these members of the sub-committee are now advocates of the Canal bill and desire to see the treaty ratified, although at lenst one of them was resterilay confident that the amendment was necessary and so expressed himself.

It was made plain to-day that the Administration is irrevocably committed to the provisions of the Hay-Panneefote treaty and will probably make no attempt to secure concessions from Great Britian if the agreement now before the Senate is rejected by that body. This was the view expressed at a time to-day when the Administration position. Driefly put, is that the treaty represents the best that could be done and must stand or fall in its present state. That there is no hope of securing any modification from Great Britain is asserted by the officials of the Government chiefly congerned in the agreement. The treaty, they say, was made possible only through the incorporation of the rules governing the neutrality of the Sucz Canal, While the Administration would have liked to have had the treaty free from the provision forbidding the United States from fortifying the canal's entrances, the attitude of Great Britain made this impossible, and there was a rejuctance on the part of the Administration to broach this matter because Great Britain made this impossible, and there was a rejuctance on the part of the Administration to broach this matter because Great Brit

would regard such an exception as unfair to herself.

The Administration's view of this aspect of the matter is that Great Britain is the only nation with a nay strong enough to be a menace to the canal in the event of a war with this country, and the incorporation in the treaty of an article granting to the United States the right to creet forts would be aimed directly at England. The Administration frankly assumes all the responsibility for the neutrality provisions. It does not defend them solely on the ground that they were necessary to secure Great Britain's assent, but maintains that the policy followed in that respect is in accord with the principles by which the great nations of to-day should be and are actuated and bound. It is acknowledged that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force, and that the Hay-Pauncefote substitute is a recognition of that condition.

Put in another way, the negotiation of the convention has vitiated the claims of Secretary Frelinghuy sen that Great Britain, by her own convention has vitiated the claims of Secretary Frelinghuysen that Great Britain, by her own acts, has abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement by the Senate would not revise the condition which Mr. Frelinghuysen held to be in existence. Senator Morgan, in his talk before the Foreign Relations Committee, supported the Administration view in this respect. Altogether the Administration with the respect of the Senate and assumes full responsibility for the Senate and assumes full responsibility for

CANADA'S INTEREST IN THE TREATY. Belief That the Dominion Government As-

sented to Its Revision. OTTAWA, Olt., Feb. 7. - In the House of Commons to day Sir Charles Tupper repeated his inquiry made yesterday as to whether Canada had sanctioned the reported revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Premier replied that he had not yet received permission of the Interial authorities to give the requested in-formation or any statement on the subject, but expected in a few days to lay upon the table of the House all the correspondence between the Canadian and British Governments relating to

the treaty.

It is the opinion in parliamentary circles here that Canada consented to the modification of the treaty and that such consent was not accompanied by any demand for a quid pro quo from the United States. 236,448

FIGHT WITH CHINESE PIRATES. British Bluejackets Fired On and On Mortally Wounded

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 7 .- A Canton cor

respondent, whose letter has just arrived on the steamship Empress of China, says: "Never since the Tsing dynasty has piracy been so rife as at the present time. Outrage are too numerous for reckoning. The notori ous pirate. Chief Foo Chan Hoi and his gang. 2.000 persons, have grown so bold that the Mandarin soldlers dare not advance against them. The pirates have fifteen steam launches and many snake boats, with supplies of pro visions and ammunition for years. Their en sign is a large red flag, bearing the word 'Foo' and a fishtail. Their hiding places are the friendly villages of Chutowshan. Howtong, Kuchen and Nushang, and among the hilly recesses, from which they sally fort to attack trading junks and steam launches, and to levy blackmail. Any merchant junk or steam launch willing t pay a monthly or quarterly squeeze gets

pay a monthly or quarterly squeeze gets a small red flag with their characters Foo and a fishtail embroidered in gold upon it, as a guarantee against attack, and the vessel is told that it may go anywhere without fear, and that it attacked and robbed by other parties the Foo gang will recover the stolen property. "One day last month, while a party of the pirates were going up the river in a steamer, with their flag boidly flying, they met a Mandarin torpedo boat. Instead of turning tail they shouted to the Mandarin boat to clear away or he would be fired upon, and the boat cleared away accordingly. A short time ago, when the pirate chief took a concubine, a number of trading junks, steam launches and merchants of the saverai villages sent him presents of serolis and other articles to congratulate him on the happy event, and he acknowledged the gifts civilly.

him on the happy event, and he acknowledged the gifts civilly.

"A recent case is more serious than the ordinary. On Saturday, Jan. 6, the launch Yuening, in the hands of pirates, was chased by the steam cutter, H. M. S. Tweed. As usual, the pirates fied to Chutoushan and went up the creek. The cutter followed for six miles until a large village was reached. Here the launch was abandoned, but the pirates, reenforced by some fifty villagers, poured a hot life on the British bluejackets, wounding one fatally. Of the pirates two were killed and probably more. Referring to the incident editorially on Jan. 10, the Hong Kong press demands that the British authorities force the Vicercy to inflict summary punishment on the demands that the British autorities note the Vicercy to inflict summary punishment on the villagers concerned. The Tien Tsin cor-respondent predicts that Li Hung Chang, when he takes up the Vicercyalty, will make short work of the piracy prevailing in the two Kyrones.

SENATOR BARD'S ELECTION.

esty and industry are common and homely virtues, but, relying upon these, I shall hope to win reward."

rust expended \$100,000 to elect Bard, but this is absurd, as Bard is building a beet sugar factory in Ventura county and will be an opponent of the trust. He is also fighting the Standard Oil Company, as he is President of an independent oil company. He had a bitter fight with the Union Pacific about five years ago and made the railroad company come to his terms, as he started a coast steamship line to carry his oil. When they saw that he could not be bluffed they reduced their rates and he her

not be bluffed they reduced their rates and he sold his steamers.

Nenator Bard is a vigorous expansionist. He said recently: "I am heartily in accord with the National Administration. I believe the newly acquired possessions of the United States should be retained, every foot of them, and placed under the blessings of American civilization. I believe in the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal solely under the control and ownership of the American Government."

ernment."
Senator Bard took part in the struggle for the Union in the Civil War. He was at the time at the head of the Transportation Department of the Cumberland Valley Bailway, stationed at Hagerstown, Md. While engaged in his duties he heard the guns of the fight at South Mountain, the day before the battle of Antietam.

American carbines and iron and lead filings An examination of the contents of the box was made at the municipal laboratory. The experts pronounced the machine an extremely

dangerous one. DEFEAT OF COLOMBIAN REBELS. Gen. Rodriguez Captured in the Battle at

Picho. Special Cable Pernatch to THE SUN. Colox, Feb. 7.-Official advices concerning the battle at Picho on Feb. 2 have been received to the effect that Gen, Gaitan defeated the

170 prisoners. Among the latter is Gen. Rodriguez. The American warship New York will sail hence to-morrow for Culebra Island. The Detroit will also sail to-morrow, her destination being Key West.

rebels, who lost 20 killed, 140 wounded and

BRITISH TRADE REPORT. Increase in Both Imports and Exports Dur-

ing January. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 7 - The trade returns for January were issued to-day. The imports amounted

to £44.560,849 compared with £41.216,606 for

Despite a large decrease in raw materials for textile manufacture, the exports for the month amounted to £25,583,682, an increase of £3,-

Stops the Cough Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Ads.

IT WAS FROSTY FOR BRYAN.

COST A QUARTER.

About 900 Citizens, Including Two of Mr. Croker's Hon. Johns and John C. Sheehan, Sit There While He Talks Two Hours and a Half-His New England Speech. Col. William J. Bryan arrived in town from Hartford at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and was officially welcomed by Congressman Sulzer, State Senator Daly of New Jersey and Dr. J. H. Girdner. He was unofficially welcomed by a score or more backmen and depot loungers, who gave three cheers when he came in sight. The Colonel took off his hat in response to the cheers. Then he started for Plainfield, N. J. o give a matinee performance. The reporters got after him on the way and

one of them asked him his opinion of "political rusts, like Tammany Hall." "We're attending to industrial trusts just now," said the Colonel. "When we get through with them it'll be time to look into other

Here are other things he said on the fly "The more money we have the better times we have. Gold and silver together naturally provide more money than gold alone possibly

"If the gold standard is a blessing, why don' the Republicans have the courage and honesty to defend it and not hide under a pretense of international bi-metallism? "Democratic chances for victory next fall are

improving every day. The Republican position on all questions is bad enough to drive all honest men out of the party. Col. Bryan got back to town at 6:30 o'clock and dined at Dr. Girdner's house, 31 West Forty-flith street, with Tom L. Johnson, O. H.

Ducey, C. C. Hughes, H. Gallagher and Philo 8

where the Colonel lectured on "Pending Pro-blems" for the relief fund of W. S. Hancock Post, G. A. R., was a frost, There was no deadhead list, which may have had something to do with it. The prices of admission to the hall gents and 25 cents for the galleries, while the boxes were on sale at fancy prices. SENATOR BARD'S ELECTION.

He is a Business Rival of the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 7.—A joint session of the Legislature to-day ratified the election of Thomas R. Bard as United States Senator and he was formally declared the successor of Stephen M. White, Senator Bard made a short speech in which he said he hoped to win the commendation of people. He added: "Honesty and industry are common and homely and industry are common and homely before Col. Bryan and his party, including

hearted applause, and at long intervals, until he gave vent to some pro-Boer sentiments. Then the audience stood up and yelled its approval for several minutes.

Before Col. Bryan was introduced L. F. Whitbeck read letters of regret from Admiral Dewey, Gens. Merritt and Miles, and a host of others, including Bourke Coekran, who sent \$5 with instructions to the committee to purchase seats and give them away to reople too poor to hear Col. Bryan, Gen. George B. Lord, introducing to the said of the sent to be seen to be sent to be s

Chambersburg, Pa. Feb. 7.—Thomas Robert Bard, the new United States Senator from California, was born in this place on Dec. 8. 1841. He is the eldest son of Robert M. Bard, who, at the time of his death in 1851, was the leading member of the Franklin county bar. The new United States Senator graduated from the Chambersburg Academy in 1858 and the following year took up the study of law with George Chambers, who was afterward a Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Ill health compelled Bard to give up his law study and after a few years, during which he engaged in business ventures, he went to California In 1844 to take charge of the land interests of Thomas A. Scott who was afterward President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Senator Bard has a wife and seven children. Two sisters, Mary P. and Louisa J., live here. They received the news of his election by the California Legislature with delight. It is likely that if Senator Bard's health had remained good in his earlier years he would now be practising law in this small Pennsylvania town.

The "Cologne Gazette" Talks About French Plans for an Alliance With Germany.

Special Calle Despate to The Sus.



Nipped in the BUD

which Enriches the blood Tones up the Liver, Heals the Kidneys. and thus Drives out the accumulated Poisons

IT WAS FROSTY FOR BRYAN.

A. R., of Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. His subject will be "Fatriotism," and all members of G. A. R. posts in this city are invited to be

Reached the Genesee Society's Dinner in Time to Hear an Expansionist Speech. William J. Bryan entered the banquet room at Sherry's last night while Oscar F. Williams United States Consul at Manila. late holding forth to the Society of the Genesee on the good results of American intervention in the Philippines and bespeak ing for the honor of the nation and for Presi dent McKinley the loyal support of every American. A Rochester man who had been at the Carnegie Hall meeting persuaded Mr. Bryan to drop in at the Genesee society's dinner on his way from the music

society's dinner on his way from the music hall to the Hoffman House.

While the speaker was rounding off an eloquent period Mr. Bryan, Gov. Hogg and several others of Mr. Bryan's party entered. They were shown to seats within ten feet of the speaker. Mr. Williams continued to speak for about ten minutes after the party entered, and he seemed to gather inspiration from the proximity of an opposing force. At the close of his remarks there was a lot of applause and then shouts for Bryan. The visitor arose and said:

"It would hardly be proper for me to turn your festal into a debating society. I have listened with a great deal of interest to everything I have heard, but I have my idea of a nation's mission and of its government. I do not believe any nation has a mission to cross the ocean and govern another nation. Rather I would have planted the seeds of liberty to grow up under our protection.

"Because of our being engaged to-day in

P. Belmont, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Father

BRYAN'S VISIT TO PLAINFIELD. He Eats Dinner With "Jim" Martine and Makes a Speech.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7.-William Jennings Bryan, accompanied by Congressmen William D. Daly and Suizer, arrived in Plainfield this afternoon soon after I o'clock and was met at the railroad station by about 1,500 persons. As the trio alighted from the train a brass band played "Hail to the Chief" and a small band played "Hail to the Chief" and a small cannon thundered frequently. James E. Martine, at whose home Mr. Bryan was to be a guest, greeted the latter and escorted him to a coach. The party was then taken to "cedar Brook" farm. The brass band marched at the head of the procession as it passed through the city and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. At the home of Mr. Martine a small company of politicians assembled to meet Mr. Bryan at dinner.

At 3 o'clock the party went to Music Hall, where 2,500 persons were assembled to hear

2,500 persons were assembled to hear ryan. In the main his speach was the has been making in many places re-He left the half at 4 o'clock and foi-

Nicholis was only fooling when he threatened to shoot the boy.

While Sergt. McNaught was hearing all this, a bare-headed man with a big shock of red hair, interrupted the proceedings by showing his head through the open door and yelling. 'I want my money. I must have it.' Five times when he did this, some policeman grabbed him and put him out. The sixth time he was arrested. The police found \$2.50 and two begging letters in his pockets. One of the letters read as follows:

My pear Law: Parden me for the trouble I am

My DEAR LANY: Pardon me for the trouble I am causing you in writing you this letter. I am John, the lamplighter of this district. Owing to sickness and death among my dear ones we are penniless and in dire want. We hope that you will remember us as you have before. Your truly, John, the Lamplichter.

That is the content of the content to the content t

lem Hospital. He is 64 years old and this is the second time he has had such an experience. In the winter of 1897 he went to Moscow to take part in a notable tournament, and was prostrated during its progress. It was at first reported that he was dead, and a few days later the correction of the report was accompanied by the statement that he had gone cray.

The American Consul, Mr. Billhardt, visited the chess master, however, at the sanitarium and found him apparently rational. He was discharged from the institution after a month's retreat. Then he went to Vienna, where in an interview he said that he never lost his mind at Moscow, but had been very much overwrought and excited. He was bursting with indignation against the Russian Government and threatened to make a claim for damages. Soon after he returned to this country and since then has participated in chess tournaments with the world's best experts.

Steiniz is a native of Bohemia and was born in Prague. Like many leading chess players he is a Jew. A friend of his said last night that his case was not insanity, but he was simply nervous and high strung.

When Steiniz arrived at the hospital las night to told the Surgeons that he believed that he was greatly bothered by electric currents. They may be a delusion, he said, "and I thought it better that I come here and find out if they are real or not." such an experience. In the winter

The surgeon at the hospital said last night that the chess player's condition was serious.

Had a Presentiment of Death and Did Die. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 7.-Miss Della Booher. aged 20, residing at Croton, Licking county, Ohio, had a presentiment of death and told her friends that she would soon die. So firmly was this conviction fixed on her mind that she pre-pared her burial clothes. A week ago she was taken ill of brain fever. To-day she died and will be buried in the funeral robes she had her-self prepared.

H. FRANKLIN JONES'S MAIL POSTAL OFFICIALS INVESTIGATE IT AND ARREST MRS. JONES.

Brooklyn Concern With a Rapidly Growing Business and a Peculiar New Hampshire Annex-Charge of Using the Mails for Purposes of Fraud-The Scheme.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 7 .- Helena Franklin ones, otherwise known as Mrs. W. H. Jones, irs. William M. Swett, managing the Brookside Supply Company and the New Hampshire Silk Company, was arrested at noon to-day in he little town of Antrim, N. H., charged with having used the mails for fraudulent purposes. Late this afternoon she was brought to this city by U. S. Marshal Eugene P. Nute and Deputy Marshal W. W. Wheeler and arraigned before U. S. Commissioner J. B. Parker. United States District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett appeared for the Government and J. J. Doyle of this city for Mrs. Jones. She waived examination, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1.500 bonds for the March term of the United States District Court which is to be held at

Portsmouth. Being unable to procure ball here, Mrs. Jones telegraphed her manager in Brooklyn to come on at once, and she assured THE SUN reporter that he would be able to make all necessary arrangements for her liberation. To-night she is at a hotel in the custody of the United States Marshal. For some time the Post Office Department at Washington has been receiving complaints from persons in all parts of the country that they have sent money to the Brookside Supply Company, Antrim, N. H., in tection.

"Because of our being engaged to-day in a war of conquest we cannot sav a word in aid of the Boers who are fighting for freedom and the right to govern themselves. We have lost our sweetness as a nation and the lessons of history teach only resulting death and ruin if we persist."

Without other words of acknowleg ment Mr. Bryan turned and left the room.

Brookside Supply Company, Antrim, N. H., in reply to advertisements published in paners which have a wide circulation in the country towns, and have received no supplies. Post office Inspector H. L. Willis of Warner, N. H., was detailed to investigate the case, and it was at his request the warrant for Mrs. Jones's arrest was issued.

Mrs. Jones is no stranger to the people of Antrim, having visited there frequently during the past few years, so when she arrived in the town a few months ago little was thought of it. Her advent, however, soon made a great difference in the amount of mail received at the Post Office in that town. For two months she has received at the Antrim and North Branch Post Offices between 500 and 1,000 letters a day. They are not addressed to her but to the Brookside Supply Company and the New Hampshire Silk Company. She informed the officials that they vere intended for her and took them away daily. She also signed money orders and reeipted for registered letters addressed to the wo concerns, sometimes as "H. Franklin Jones" and sometimes as "Mrs. W. H. Jones. Every two or three days she sent a heavy bag which the Post Office officials are certain contained the letters received to "H. Franklin

At 3 o'clock the party went to Music Hall, where 2,500 persons were assembled to hear Mr. Bryan. In the main his speach was the one has been making in many places recently. He left the hall at 4 o'clock and followed by a large crowd went to the station, where he took the 4:17 train for New York.

WOULDN'T PAY FOR THE TELEGRAM.

Manufacturer Arrested Accused of Assaulting the Telegraph Boy.

Mark M. Nicholls, owner of the Nicholls Tubing Company. 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth street, was held at the West Sixty-eighth street police station last night on a charge of felonious assault made by Martin Walsh, a Postal Telegraph boy. Walsh says he went to Nicholls opened the envelope and read the telegram.

"As soon as he saw what it was," Walsh said to Sergt, McNaught, "he told me that he did not want the telegram, and that he would not pay the 20 cents. I told him that he had no right to open it and read it if he didn't want it, and that he would bave to pay the charges or the money would be taken out of my salary.

He ordered me out of the office. I refused to the station of the claim of the payer. It is published quarterly, not the money would be taken out of my salary.

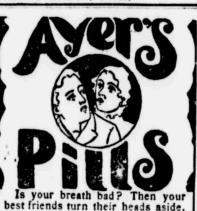
The chart is said to be the bait which caught the protection and that he would not pay the 20 cents. I refused to the money would be taken out of my salary.

He ordered me out of the office. I refused to the money would be taken out of my salary.

The chart is said to be the bait which caught the call the propers is a greatest number. It is published quarterly, not other that the bait which caught the call the propers is a greatest number. It is printed on a large that the propers is a greatest number. It is printed on a large that the pool of the call the propers is a greatest number. It is printed on a large that the propers is a greatest number. It is printed on a large that the propers is a proper was an arrest of the propers and the propers is a proper was an arrest of the propers and the propers and the propers and the propers and the propers a

advertisement, and its regular price is 10 cents a copy.

The chart is said to be the bait which caught the greatest number. It is printed on a large sheet of paper and has the musical chords in all the different keys marked with figures. This is to be fixed on the plano over the keyboard and from it one is supposed to know which note to strike. Musicians deciare that it is absolutely worthless. Inspector Boyle had charge of the Brooklyn end of the investigation, and as he did not testily, the full extent of his knowledge of the case could not be learned. It is known, however, that he called at H. Franklin Jones's headquarters in Brooklyn last week. He found that Jones occupied two stores which were fitted up as offices. On each of the windows the full name was lettered in gold leaf and over the main entrance, was the word. windows the full name was lettered in gold leaf and over the main entrance, was the word leaf and over the main entrance, was the word leaf and over the main entrance, was the word "lublisher." Another sign said that the business of the concern was the manufacture of rubber goods. Inspector Boyle was ushered into the private office and found eight or nine girls at work. Inspector Boyle was ushered into the private office and tasked the man there if his name was Jones. He said it was and the inspector tried to talk with him about his goods. Mr. Jones did not have any samples and was very hazy in regard to prices. He finally found a well-thumbed catalogue which he gave his visitor and which is still in his possession. What part in the case Superintendent of Mails W. J. Guernsey of Albany and United States Marshal, Fred A. Fields of Vermont, who were here to-day as witnesses, have has not been learned.



best friends turn their heads aside A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic its good effects are immediate and lasting. It is also very palatable, agreeable to the taste and acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

As an Appetizer, take before meals: as a Digestive, take after meals; as a General Tonic or Stimulant, at any time. Sold by all Druggists, Refuse Substitutes.

"Greatest Trunk orner in America" HAMILTON'S
Where Trunks Have you seen the new Hale Desks? Artistic and durable.

HALE CO.,

Desks at export prices, next Produce Exchange

BROOKLYN MANUFACTURERS DINE.

Hint That Germany Might Buy Luzon Responded to by Cries of "Never!" About two hundred and fifty members of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, which s composed mostly of those connected with manufacturing interests in Brooklyn, gathered last night at the annual banquet of the association in the Union League Clubhouse of that borough. Ludwig Nissen, the President of the association, was the toast-master, and with him at the head table sat Capt. F. A. Cook, formerly Commander of the Brooklyn; the Hon. Charles G. Bennett, Secretary of the Senate; Congress man Driggs, John S. Wise, the Hon. J. C. Monaghan, William I. Buchanan, Dr. D. D. McConnell, Col. Betram F. Clayton, Congress man Townsend Scudder, Frank E. Wilson and William E. Pulsifer.

President Nissen in his speech said that the industrial conditions of the country were such as to inspire all men of energy and brains with confidence. "To-night," he said, "our country is at peace with all the out-side world. Our soldiers and sailors have covered themselves with indelible glory. Our statesmen under the wise and patriotic leadership of our invincible President, William McKinley, have won for us the respect and admiration of all the civilized nations of the earth. And, when in the near future in the latest of our territorial acquisitions, the few straggling rebels shall realize that American bullets and bayonets are merely the advance agents of American righteousness the flag of our Union, that symbol of liberty and humanity and right, shall wave over Western and Eastern hemispheres alike, pointing as a guide post to a new and glorious civilization. ounded upon equal rights of man.

When Mr. Nissen spoke of the President the members got on their feet and cheered, and a similar demonstration was made when, in closing, he proposed the toast, "Our country, our President and our flag." This was drunk standing, to the strains of "My country, 'tis of The Hon. S. Wise of Virginia was the first

The Hon. S. Wise of Virginia was the first speaker. In replying to the toast "America at home." he said: "Thank G.od. there is no South, there is no North, and only professional politicians can discover such fancied frets as trusts and imperialism."

J. C. Monaghan, who is an American Consultin Germany, gave the diners some points about American trade abroad. When he said that in Germany it was common talk that when we were ready to lose the Philippines the German Emptre stood ready to pay \$100,000,000 for the island of Luzon, alone, there were cries of "Never! Never!" Capt. Cook, in speaking of "America in War," said: "The Army and the Navy is a disagreeable necessity to a popular government, but recognized as such it should be kept at all times in readiness. Through the skill of our shipbulders and manufacturers we have turned out ships the equal of those made in Europe."

Dr. O'Connell of Holy Trinity Church said that peace lath her victories as well as war. "I, for one, however." he said, "have no fear of trusts nor no fear of monopolies. The people to-day are not impotent, and they will permit your manufacturers to carry a trust just so far as they believe is for the general good, and then they will stoo it so quick that you won't know where you're at. The people aren't trightened at these monopolies because they know they have the control of them in the ballot. So far I believe this organization has been to the advantage of the people and there is as yet no danger. The time has also come when we should take a part in the management of the world. We cannot permit that the seas shall be policed by the navies of any other land. The time has come when we cannot honorably detailed. in the management of the world. We cannot permit that the seas shall be policed by the navies of any other land. The time has come when we cannot honorably depend upon the activity and the strength of any other navy except our own."

Congressman Driggs followed Dr. O'Connell with a description of some scenes in Congress when the Spanish war measures were enacted. W. J. Buchanan also spoke.

Opponents of the Measure Start a Campaign of Photography Against It. Boston, Feb. 7.-While the opposition to the Boston and Albany lease has not been attracting attention of late, the stockholders who have undertaken to prevent the lease have, through their committee, been doing, it is asserted, some effective work in a quiet way. For some time men have been engaged in taking, for comparison, photographic views of the interiors and exteriors of the stations along the lines of the Boston and Albany in this state and of the Central road in New York. These reproductions, are to be put into pamphlet form and accompanied with some remarks upon the Central's necommodation for its patrons. There is a book full of these views and in the form proposed they will furnish a campaign document that, it is expected, will have some weight in swaying the Legislature in the final disposition of the matter.

In addition to this work signatures are being obtained to the following appeals, the first being signed by stockholders and the second by such citizens of the State as are opposed to the passing of the Albany road into the hands of a foreign corporation, both appeals being addressed to the two houses of the General Court:

"The undersigned stockholders of the Research the padersigned stockholders of the Research Court: teriors of the stations along the lines of the Boston and Albany in this State and of the

General Court:
"The undersigned, stockholders of the Bos-

The undersigned, stockholders of the Bos-ton and Albany Raifrond, and citizens of Mass-achussetts, protest against the proposed lense of the Boston and Albany Raifrond to the New York Central Raifrond, believing that their in-terests as stockholders are not properly proterests as stockholders are not properly pro-tected in said lease.

"The undersigned, believing that it is not for the best interests of the travelling public, the commercial interests of the State, or of the citizens generally, that the Boston and Albany Railroad should pass into the control of a for-eign corporation, remonstrate against the ap-proval of the proposed lease to the New York Central Railroad."

The Reading to Build Locomotives.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.-It was announced at the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to-day that the company will erect a shop for building locomotives at Bending, Pa. The shop will eventually have a capacity for constructing 100 locomotives, but at first facilities for producing about thirty-five annually will be placed in the shop. Plans for the building have already been made and bids will be asked for in a few days.

The Weather.

The storm which was over Montana on Tuesday and promised to be severe was lost yesterday and in its place, covering all the northwest was an area high pressure and a decided cold wave. The temperature in Montana dropped nearly 50 degrees in twenty-four hours and from 10 to 30 degrees in all the other Northwest States and as far south as northern Texas. At Williston, N. D., it was 20 degrees below zero. It is quite likely that the freezing line will get close to the west Gulf coast by Friday morning. In this city the day was cloudy and warmer, average humidity 78 per cent.; wind easterly, average velocity fifteen miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level at A. M., 30:34; 3 P. M., 30:32. The temperature as recorded by the official the

mometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table; -Otheral Sun't, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1850, 1900, 1850, 1900, 19

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For New England, rain and warmer to-day with brisk east winds; Friday snow and much colder. For Eastern New York, rain to-day snow and deideally colder Friday; increasing east winds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsyl-

rania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. rain to-day; cold wave with snow followed by clearing Friday; increasing east winds Thursday. For western Pennsylvania, Western New York and Ohio, rain turning to snow with cold wave late today and to-night; Friday fair and continued cold; brisk south shifting to high northwest winds.

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defined degree. He always shaved himself, holding the razor with one of his feet, and he wrote a tragedy which had a successful run. When painting, he held the palette with his left great toe and manipulated the brush with his right foot with great skill. He copied hundreds of the works of the great masters and many of his pictures are in this country.

Commencement of Brooklyn Training

School for Teachers. The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers were held in the Girls' High School, Halsey street and Nostrand avenue, last night. Henry W. Maxwell presided. Diplomas were presented to the 118 graduates by Principal John Gallagher of the Training School. Addresses were made by Mr. Maxwell and Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Supreme Court. Miss Grace E. Storey was the valedictorian.

\$285,000 Apartment House on West End

William B. Frank, as owner and architect. filed with Building Commissioner Brady yesterday plans for a new apartment house which he is to build at the northwest corner of West End avenue and Seventy-ninth street. It is to be nine stories high, of fireproof construction, with a façade of brick and Indiana stong, and will be 94 feet deep and 80 feet front. It will cost \$285,000 cost \$285,000.

"Billy" McGlory's Nephew Goes for Trial. Frank J. Campbell, "Billy" McGlory's nephew and the manager of the new saloon and concert hall in West Fifty-ninth street, who was arrested a week ago on the charge of giving a concert without a license, was held by Magis-trate Mott vesterday in \$500 bail for trial. The two musicians who were arrested with him were discharged.

Will Still Be Plain-Clothes Men.

The acting detectives in the borough of Brooklyn who were recently transferred from the headquarters squad to the various precincts for regular patrol duty were much grati-fled yesterday by a fresh order from Chief Devery. It notified the men that they would continue to do detective work in the precincts to which they have been assigned and would not be obliged to don the uniform.

Violations of New Building Code.

The Bill Posters' Union declares that it has found 350 violations in this city of the provision of the new Building Code that prohibits ground sign boards more than ten feet high or roof signs more than four feet in height. The union has complained of these alleged violations to Building Commissioner Brady, who says he is waiting for decisions from the courts in contested cases before taking any action.

Herman Winter Libelled for \$184,000. Libels amounting to \$184,000 were entered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Liner Herman Winter, by the Munson Steamship Line and others, for the loss of the steamship Ardandhu which was sunk in Vineyard Sound on Jan. 23 last by the Winter.

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